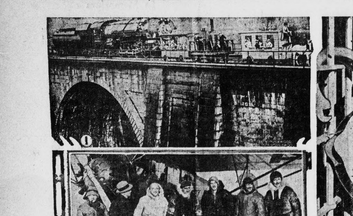

1—Engines typifying 100 years of railroading crossing stone bridge of Baltimore and Ohio railroad, called the Carrollton viaduct, on the hundredth anniversary of its completion. 2—Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine (third from left) and his companions who were lost for two months while making a prospecting flight over the shores of Hudson Bay. 3—Opening the great golden padlock of Pasadena to welcome the throngs to that city's Tournament of Roses on New Year's day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Discord Among Senate Drys and Officials Over Law Enforcement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DISSENSION among the dry leaders of congress and dissatisfaction with President Hoover's law enforcement commission marred the good will toward men that is supposed to characterize the Christmas season. United States District Judge Paul J. McCormick of Los Angeles, a member of the commission, who had been sitting on the federal bench in New York, started the fireworks when on his return home he found occasion to make some very caustic remarks concerning the prohibition problem.

"A man's home is his castle," said the jurist, "and the practice of entering it in the course of prohibition enforcement without legal procedure should be abolished."

The national commission, the Judge said, already has determined that two major problems require immediate settlement: One is the solution of prohibition enforcement and the other is the removal of "governmental lawlessness" and restoration of constitutional rights to citizens.

"Speaking as an individual," Judge McCormick pronounced fanaticism one of the most serious enemies of prohibition. He said fanatics were to be found in the ranks of both wets and drys.

William J. Harris of Georgia, one of the leading drys in the senate, was roused to immediate action and demanded that the President remove the Los Angeles jurist from the commission.

"Judge McCormick's statement shows that just what I feared was being done is being done," said Senator Harris. "It really is an encouragement to violators of the law and it shows Judge McCormick to be such a partisan against the prohibition enforcement law that, no matter how honest he may be, he is unfitted to hold office on the commission. Unless the commission stops its secret sessions and comes out in the open, its usefulness is impaired to such an extent that its report will be given no weight. The prohibition forces of the country will be greatly disappointed if the President does not remove this man, who has encouraged anti-prohibitionists as well as violators of the law."

Harris was joined by other senate drys urging that Mr. Hoover ask the commission to make an early report on the liquor question. Senator Glass of Virginia wants to hear from the commission soon, but he does not think Judge McCormick should be removed from that body.

"I do not participate in Senator Harris' view of the matter at all," said Senator Glass. "It is not my idea that the commission was appointed to find out something that would please any particular group in congress, but was appointed to ascertain the facts, regardless of what conclusion the facts might signify.

"If Judge McCormick or any other member of the commission or the commission as a whole has found out what Judge McCormick seems to imply, it is the business of such individual members of the commission and of the commission as a whole to report the result of his or its investigation without respect to whom it would please or displease. That was the purpose of the investigation and I am not going to join with anybody in calling for the resignation of any member of the commission merely because he may fail to find what I could have wished him to find."

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, another dry leader, expressed the opinion that a report from the crime commission would be of little value in obtaining better dry law enforcement conditions. What is needed, he said, is an improvement in the personnel of enforcement officers.

"If the commission report," Borah said, "they will not tell us anything we do not know, either as to the law or as to the facts. We still will be back to the proposition that with the present personnel nothing will be accomplished."

This brought a sharp retort from Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran, who declared that such a "wrought up condemnation" of the prohibition unit "is most unfortunate and bound to have a disheartening effect upon the morale of the service."

"To say that prohibition cannot be enforced with present personnel," the prohibition director added, "comes perilously near to saying that it cannot be enforced at all."

ONE more killing by prohibition enforcement agents marked Christmas day. Coast Guardsmen at Buffalo fatally shot Eugene F. Downey, Jr., son of a policeman, in a motor boat on the Niagara river. They declared he did not heed their signals to stop, but it was said they found no liquor in Downey's boat. The man was arrested recently in connection with liquor smuggling and was out on bail.

CHRISTMAS joy at the White House was almost ruined by a fire that completely wrecked the interior of the executive offices wing of the mansion. Mr. Hoover helped in the removal of his personal and business papers and then stood in the cold for two hours watching the firemen fighting the flames. The cause of the fire was found to be an overheated fireplace chimney in the office of Secretary Newton.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant III, director of public buildings and public parks, estimated the damage to be approximately $50,000. Inspections showed that, although it will be necessary to completely rebuild the structure, there was no irreplaceable damage.

At the time of the conflagration Mrs. Hoover was hostess of a children's party in the White House dining room. While the President and the other men present hurried out, Mrs. Hoover, in order not to frighten the children, had the Marine band strike up a lively air and then presided over the entertainment without a hint of what was happening a few hundred feet away. On Christmas day there a happy family party in the White House, followed by a dinner to members of the cabinet and their families.

TERRIFIC gales with rain and cold carried disaster and death to the Atlantic coast of Europe from the Orkney Islands to Spain on Wednesday. The worst accident reported was the loss of the Norwegian steamer Aslaug near Vigo, Spain, with its entire crew of 24. Many other steamships were reported in trouble. One went aground near Blankanese, Germany, blocking the River Elbe, and two were driven on the rocks off Perspol, France.

PRESIDENT YRIGOYEN of Argentina narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin. Three bullets were fired at his car as he was on his way to his office in Buenos Aires but none of them hit him, though his chief bodyguard was wounded. Police guards in another car opened fire on the assassin, killing him. He was identified as Gustavo Marinelli, a dental mechanic, but his motive was not discovered. The police decided he was not the agent of an organized band, though they have arrested a number of suspected anarchists. President Yrigoyen took the attempt on his life more calmly than anyone else, going on with his work as usual.

SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and the United States Department of the Interior appealed to Russia for help in searching for Carl Ben Eilson and Earl Borland in the wastes of Siberia, and the Soviet foreign office replied that an airplane had been dispatched to hunt for the two missing American aviators who failed to return to Alaska six weeks ago from a flight to aid an icebound fur ship. They are believed to have been forced down near North cape.

The foreign office announcement said also two other airplanes would be dispatched immediately to aid in the search for the airmen. Semyon Shestakov, national air hero of Soviet Russia since his flight from Moscow to New York, was selected to head the rescue expedition. Three powerful cabin planes and five experienced Canadian aviators were conveyed to Alaska from Seattle on a coast guard cutter to help in the search.

GENERAL RICO, military commander at Nogales, says, in a report to the Mexican government on the recent execution of Gen. Carlos Bouquet, that Bouquet made a signed statement that he had been commissioned by Jose Vasconcelos, defeated candidate for the presidency, who now is in the United States, to recruit revolutionists on the Mexican Pacific coast and that he had gone to Nogales to receive orders, money and munitions from a revolutionary directorate established at Tucson, Ariz.

IRWIN B. LAUGHLIN, our new ambassador to Spain, presented his credentials to King Alfonso on Tuesday, was introduced to the queen and exchanged formal calls with Premier Primo Rivera. He is now engaged in a long series of calls on government officials and the heads of all the other embassies and legations.

The king received the American ambassador in the uniform of a captain general, with red trousers, a blue coat and many decorations. He made a striking martial figure. The simple evening dress of Ambassador Laughlin and his staff was in contrast with the gorgeous uniforms of the Spanish court.

ORTIZ RUBIO, president-elect of Mexico, visited Washington last week and was accorded all the honors due the head of a state during the three days' stay. He made a formal call at the White House, and President and Mrs. Hoover departed from long established precedent by returning the call at the Mexican embassy. On Friday Senor Ortiz Rubio and his wife were entertained at a state dinner at the White House.

ONE of the great disasters of the dying year, if measured by loss of life, was the foundering of the Chinese steamer Lee Cheong, plying between Hongkong and Swabue, in a heavy storm. Two hundred and fifty Chinese passengers perished, as did the members of the crew and 44 Indian guards. Only two men escaped, by clinging to a raft.

WAR in Manchuria between China and Soviet Russia appears to have come to an end. The foreign commissariat in Moscow announced that Simanovsky and Tsai Yun-Shen, plenipotentiaries of the Soviet union and Mukden governments, had signed a protocol at Habarovsk, Siberia, restoring the status quo ante on the Chinese Eastern railway and immediately restoring Soviet consulates and commercial organizations in the Soviet Far East.

It was stated that peace would follow on the frontiers, to be followed by withdrawal of troops of both sides. All prisoners are to be released and the Chinese promised to disarm the White Guard Russians. Full restoration of diplomatic relations will not be brought about until after a conference that will open in Moscow on January 25 for the settlement of all outstanding questions.

Exhibit Of Expenditures (Road Fund)

Half salary of Town Treasurer (balance charged to General Fund)	540 00
Telephone service (balance charged to General Fund	7 30
Labor and Road word	443 78
Hauling dirt	193 88
Repairing sidewalk	2 00
Mowing weeds on streets	2 71
Truck hire	21 25
Miscellaneous supplies	100 51
Freight charges on supplies	1 07
3 carloads of stone	88 05
Freight charges on 3 carloads of stone	204 10
Unloading, hauling and spreading stone	79 31
Repairing runaway for fire truck	1 00
Miscellaneous supplies for fire truck	4 92
Express charges on 1928 license plates	1 42
Half cost of audit of books 1928 (balance charged to General Fund)	25 00
Half cost of publishing annual report (balance charged to General Fund)	6 50
Curtail notes due to Farmers National Bank	1175 00
Curtail notes due to Bank of Appomattox	250 00
Interest paid on notes	153 65
Miscellaneous office supplies	1 14
3 months office rent (balance charged to General Fund)	15 00
Cash on hand December 17, 1929, in Farmers Natl Bank	149 99
	$3467 58

Let us do your Job Work

TIMES-VIRGINIAN.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF The Bank of Appomattox, located at Appomattox, in the county of Appomattox, State of Virginia, at the close of business, Dec. 31st, 1929, made to the State Corporation Commission.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$430 142 86
Overdrafts secured ; unsecured $30.79	30 79
Bonds, securities etc. owned, including premium on same	8 771 28
Banking house and lot	4 010 38
Other real estate owned	6 775 96
Furniture and fixtures	3 622 14
Cash and due from banks	26 814 69
U.S. Bonds deposited	1 700 00
All other items of resource, viz:	
Total	481 868 10

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	40 000 00
Surplus fund	34 000 00
Undivided profits, less amount paid for interest, expenses and taxes	37 12
Dividends unpaid	2 013 00
Individual deposits, subject to check	134 033 05
Time certificates of deposit	233 918 49
Certified checks	1 011 72
Cashier's checks outstanding	1 446 71
Total of all deposits	372 422 97
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit money borrowed	29 000 00
Reserved for accrued interest on deposits and certificates of deposit	2 520 99
Reserved for accrued taxes	282 02
Stock subscribed but not paid for	
U.S. Bond Account	1 700 00
All other items of liability, viz:	1 905 00
Total	481 868 10

I, R. L. Burke, President, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of The Bank of Appomattox, located in Appomattox, in the County of Appomattox, State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 31st day of Dec., 1929, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. L. BURKE, President
C. F. JAMES
J. E. SEARS
L. E. SMITH
Directors

State of Virginia, County of Appomattox

Sworn to and subscribed before me by R. L. Burke, President, this 8th day of Jan. 1930.

E. M. BURKE, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 7th, 1931.

Charter No. 11205 Reserve District No. 5

Report of Condition of the Farmers National Bank at Appomattox in the State of Virginia, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1929.

RESOURCES

1	Loans and discounts	396 948 31
2	Overdrafts	14 39
3.	U. S. Government securities owned	50 738 00
4.	Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	62 894 40
6.	Banking house $7,440.00; Furn. & fixtures $6,061.45	13 501 45
7.	Real estate owned other than banking house	4 290 00
8.	Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	15 472 54
9.	Cash and due from banks	19 637 76
10.	Outside checks and other cash items	5 157 08
11.	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2 500 00
13.	Securities borrowed	10 000 00
14.	Other assets	
	Total	$581 144 43

LIABILITIES

15.	Capital stock paid in	50 000 00
16.	Surplus	10 000 00
17.	Undivided profits—net	184 42
18.	Reserve for dividends, contingencies, etc.	3 000 00
19.	Reserved for interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	2 189 47
20.	Circulating notes outstanding	50 000 00
21.	Due to banks, including certified and cashier's checks outstanding	3 449 11
22.	Demand deposits	79,751 21
23.	Time deposits	319,550 07
26.	Bills payable and rediscounts	50 989 50
30.	Securities borrowed	10 000 00
31.	Other liabilities	2 030 65
	Total	$581 144 43

State of Virginia, County of Appomattox, ss:

A. R. Harwood, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. HARWOOD, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
D. N. TWYMAN
LESTER B. HARVEY
C. S. MCDEARMON
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Jan., 1930
JESSALYN HANCOCK, Notary Public.
My commission expires November 8, 1932.

Notice To The Tax-Payers Of The Town Of Appomattox, Va.

An audit of the books of the Town of Appomattox was made, for the period of December 8, 1928, to December 17, 1929, in order that a proper report could be made to the tax-payers, of the monies received and expended during that period. This check of the books revealed the following:

Cash Receipts (Road Fund)

Cash on hand December 8, 1928, in Farmers National Bank	$340 22
Real estate and personal property taxes (being 46 and two-thirds of the total collected	2268 31
Auto License Collected	481 00
Driving permits collected	4 00
Fines and court costs	24 00
Borrowed from Farmers National Bank, Appomattox	300 00
Received from sale of surplus supplies	50 05
	$ 3467 58

Exhibit Of Expenditures (Road Fund)

Half salary of Town Treasurer (balance charged to General Fund)	540 00
Telephone service (balance charged to General Fund	7 30
Labor and Road word	443 78
Hauling dirt	193 88
Repairing sidewalk	2 00
Mowing weeds on streets	2 71
Truck hire	21 25
Miscellaneous supplies	100 51
Freight charges on supplies	1 07
3 carloads of stone	88 05
Freight charges on 3 carloads of stone	204 10
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Curtail notes due to Bank of Appomattox	250 00
Interest paid on notes	153 65
Miscellaneous office supplies	1 14
3 months office rent (balance charged to General Fund)	15 00
Cash on hand December 17, 1929, in Farmers Natl Bank	149 99
	$3467 58

Exhibit of Receipts (General Fund)

Cash on hand December8, 1928 in Bank of Appomattox	
Real estate and Personal property taxes (being 53 and one-third of the total collected)	
Business license	
Court fines and fees	
Received from Appomattox Telephone Co. for rent of garage	
Borrowed from Bank of Appomattox	
Contributions by Chamber of Commerce for Mr. D. Sawood's expense account	

Exhibit of Expenditures (General Fund)

Half of salary of Town Treasurer (balance charged to Road Fund)	
Stationary and printing	
Half of cost of publishing annual report (balance charged to Road Fund)	
Half cost of audit of books for 1828 (balance charged to Road Fund)	
9 months office rent (balance charged to Road Fund)	
Making door for storage room	
Mr. D. Spotswood expense—promotion of Garment Factory	
Street Lighting	
Miscellaneous supplies	
Water and Hydrant rental	
Coal	
Telephone and Telegrams (balance charged to Road Fund)	
Curtail notes due to Bank of Appomattox	
Interest paid on notes	
Insurance (on fire truck-garage and town treas. bond)	
Fire truck inspection (10 months at $5.00 per month)	
Salary of Town Attorney (for 17 months)	
Burying dogs	
Board of prisoners	
Cleaning Town lot and seeding grass on same	
Paid McCrory Engineering Co., for estimate of cost of installing a water and sewerage system in the Town of Appomattox	
Special police—Halloween night	
Paid D. A. Connor for special arrest	
Cash on hand December 17, 1929 in Bank of Appox.	

Town Assets

One fire truck, with equipment	$3000 00
Less depreciation	600 00
	$
Land, plus improvements	$
Garage for fire truck	105 67
Less depreciation	10 57
	$
Office furniture and fixtures	
	$
Total	

Town Liabilities

Due Banks	$

Certified Correct—F. C. DRESSER, Auditor

THE VIRGINIAN HOTEL

Lynchburg, Virginia

Modern Fireproof

Excellent Dining Room

New Coffee Shop ---------- New Tea Room

Good Food---Good Service

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Begin Now To HAVE MONEY!

The sooner you begin to Bank your money REGULARLY, the sooner you will have comfort and happiness.

Open a Bank account now and always INCREASE your balance.

START SAVING REGULARLY NOW

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892

In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly. Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress.

Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscript will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Advertising Rates: Reading notices 10c line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements — 50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements — 75c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1930

Gov. Pollard now runs the ship of state and it is predicted that he will make a worthy successor of Gov. Byrd. Our best wishes to you Governor for a peaceful voyage.

Millions of dollars lost annually because of sour and oily flavored milk might be saved through good management, sanitation and rerrigeration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture believes. Clean, healthy, carefully fed cows, small-top milking pails, sterilized dairy utensils and prompt cooling and cold storage will do much toward preventing sour and badly flavored milk and other dairy products.

Gov. Byrd Leaves

Gov. Byrd gave a luncheon to the newspaper men at the Governor's mansion last week and a large crowd was present. He addressed the crowd after lunch and took members of the press into his confidence and told them all about the budget and the progress the state had made in the four years of his administration.

The Governor leaves the head of the state probably with less friction and more good will than any of his predecessors. He has made Virginia a real governor and all good men follow him to his apple orchard. He may be used by the people in other endeavors sooner or later.

Changing Agriculture

Great changes in the world's demand for agricultural products have taken place since the World War. Use of the automobile and the tractor is reducing the number of horses in the world and therefore the demand for feed grains. The production of rayon has increased enormously as a substitute for silk and wool. The demand for wheat and sugar has increased rapidly in recent years. In the United States the demand for wheat flour is less than before the war, but in other countries greater. In Europe wheat is taking the place of rye; in the Orient it is taking place of rice and other grains. The demand for tobacco, particularly of the cigarette type, has increased greatly. Another notable shift in demand is an increased use of vegetable oils as substitutes for animal fats, for use in the manufacture of soaps and as foodstuffs.

Tobacco Co-ops

Receivers for the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association will shortly apply to the court for authority to pay all approved creditors claims including those of holders of warehousing corporation securities for which the association was liable under its guarantees it is disclosed in the December report, prepared on the operations of the receivership by M. L. Corey.

The receivers have now present a bank balance of approximately $275,000, and with all the secured debts of the association paid and approximately $200,000 in unsecured claims on hand is in a position to pay the holders of warehouse corporation securities and all approved claims when a report on the financial standing of the receivership has been filed with the special master appointed by the court.

Sales of tobacco for the month of December amounted to about $74,440 and the receivers now have on hand approximately 8,400,000 pounds of tobacco as yet unsold.

Questionnaire on Public Health

1. What was the death rate in registration cities of the United States in 1850?

A. Twenty-eight per 1,000.

2. What was the death rate in registration cities in 1900?

A. Twenty-two per 1,000.

3. What was the death rate in registration cities in 1924?

A. 12.8 per 1,000.

4. What contributed chiefly to the improvement of health conditions between 1850 and 1900?

A. Putting in public water supplies and sewerage systems.

5. What contributed chiefly between 1900 and 1924?

A. Measures based on the discovery that many diseases are due to germs and parasites.

6. When were the principal discoveries made about germs?

A. Between 1876 and 1900.

7. Why was this knowledge not more promptly used?

A. Because of lack of faith and ignorance and negligence.

8. What event stimulated the use of this knowledge to prevent disease?

A. The building of the Panama Canal.

9. What was the death rate in the Panama Zone at the beginning and at the end of the building of the canal?

A. Two hundred deaths per 1,000 population at the beginning and nine deaths per 1,000 at the end.

10. What was the result of this demonstration at Panama?

A. Cities and states all over the country began to reorganize their health departments.

11 By whom is the knowledge regarding germs most used?

A. By surgeons and doctors.

12. Why?

A. Because by using this knowledge they can get the best results with their patients and their reputation for skill is based on their results. It is to their interest to use the best and latest knowledge available.

13. Why is not all the best knowledge used for preventing sickness and thus safeguarding the lives of the people?

A. Because the services of public health officials are limited by the laws and the means made available by the representatives elected by the people to legislative bodies.

14. Why do not representatives always make available these means?

A. Because they are not assured that the people have sufficient faith in this knowledge or its application to safeguard them and consequently are not willing to pay taxes for the work.

15. What should the people do?

A. Let their representatives know they want the work.

16. What else ?

A. Give to the health workers friendly aid and cooperation.

17. What else?

A. Try to see that their health officials are properly qualified, conscientious and efficient.

Teach Old How To Read and Write

According to an announcement made by Thomas D. Eason, secretary of the State Board of 9ducation, the Nniversity of Virginia through George B. Zehmer, director of the Extension Division, in cooperation with the State Board of Education in its efforts to reduce adult illiteracy. The Extension Division of the University has prepared package libraries, consisting of the following circulars and books, which will be sent on request:

(1) A mimeograph library sheet entitled "How to Teach Illiterates to Read and Write"; (2) a mimeographed bibliography on adult illiteracy; (3) "Mother's First Book"; (4) "Bible Story Reader;" (6) a pamphlet by George B. Zehmer, entitled "Meaning of Adult Education."

The package library is designed primarily for use by teachers who are giving instruction to adult illiterates, and it is hoped that a large number of teachers and superintendents will avail themselves of the service offered by the University through the package libraries.

It appears from reports received at the State Department of Education that classes already been organized in the counties of Fairfax, Dickenson, Fauquier, Mecklenburg, Arlington, Albemarle, Bedford and Prince William and in the cities of Danville, Lynchburg and Staunton.

The secretary of the State Board of Education will be ligad to hear from those who are itteresred in securing information relative to the organization of classes.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Morrow and Young. Little Men Do Learn. $400,000 Telephone Bill. Mexico Experiments.

NEW YORKERS, with money, and leisure to settle the affairs of the nation, say the Republican candidate for President will be Mr. Morrow, recently Ambassador to Mexico, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Young, financial genius, father of the Young plan for Germany.

By some it is suggested that both are "too close to big money." Mr. Morrow being a former Morgan partner, and Mr. Young head of various great corporations.

That objection is feeble. In military nations, military men are chosen to lead. In this business-money nation and government, business-money men might well be chosen.

But the Morrow and Young enthusiasts overlook President Hoover and Governor Smith.

President Hoover will emerge from the cloud of hooligo-prohibition discussion that now obscures him, and prove that the people did not elect a great engineer to deal only with petty crime,

And whoever believes that the Democrats can overlook Governor Smith in a national convention, overlook the meaning of 15,000,000 votes, Governor Smith can accumulate the 15,000,000 again. Who else, among Democrats, could gather them?

The big fil wind that blew in Wall Street did somebody good.

New York's savings banks report more than eighteen thousand new accounts within a few days after the slump. The "little" man seems to have learned a lesson.

The United States army of simpletons that buy stocks when gentlemen ring the doorbell and tell them "now or never," or when other gentlemen call them on the telephone, are interested in this.

One get-rich-quick concern, on trial in a Federal Court, is said to have spent $400,000 in one year for telephone messages to fools.

You may imagine how much the gyeese at the other end of the telephone must have lost to justify a $400,000 telephone bill in one year.

How prosperous this nation would be if citizens could be persuaded not to invest unless they know, or have the advice of some honest, experienced man, preferably a respected banker who has been in business for some time.

There is always one investment that does not disappoint you, the savings cash. It does not rain you up on the telephone, but it does return your money when you want it.

Mexico experiments with criminal law. Instead of a jury, there will be five "technical experts," the degree of guilt based on the criminal's intelligence and realization of his crime.

No punishment for your first crime. If you were hungry and hurt no one. Here we allow a dog one bite, but don't allow a thief one theft.

No Mexican death penalty for civil crimes. Revolutionists will be shot as usual. Automobile drivers, killing somebody, cannot be locked up more than six years.

The new law assumes that crime is largely "a disease." Criminologists in many countries have suggested similar changes. Mexico is first to try them.

We exaggerate often the wisdom and skill of the ancients.

In South America many skulls are found, with little pieces cut out, as in modern "trepanning."

Sargeons, offhand, said: "How marvellous that ancient Aztecs, with primitive instruments, could operate on the skull, and, presumably, remove tumors, or other causes of danger."

Dr. Herbert V. Williams, who teaches medical pathology at the University of Buffalo, returns from Peru and Chile with the real story.

When the South Americas of ancient days had a bad headache the "medicine man" said: "There are evil spirits in your head; I'll fix that."

He cut off a small round piece of the sufferer's scalp, and took out a round piece of bone, "to let the evil spirits out."

Strange, barbarous; but it is not so long since, in Christian lands, the insane and the epileptic, supposed to be possessed by evil spirits, were often beaten with horrible brutality, even beaten to death, in an effort to discourage the spirits and drive them out.

In Memoriam

In sad but loving memory of our dear father, Willie Stanley, who departed this life on October 26, 1929.

A precious one from us is gone

A voice we loved is still,

A place is vacant in our home

Which never can be filled.

God in His wisdom has recalled the one we loved and though the body slumbers here his soul is safe in heaven.

Maggie.

ESKIMOS EXECUTE "PURIFIER OF RACE"

Drown Youth Who Set Out to Kill His People.

Winnipeg.—Believed by the Northwest Mounted Police authorities to have been a victim of a recurrence of the wave of religious mania which swept over this lonely land about ten years ago, a young Eskimo inhabitant of the interior of the southern portion of Baffin land became demented and shot and killed his parents and a young woman relation.

He shot at but missed his brother. The Eskimo tribe of which he was formerly a law abiding member kept him in close confinement through a long winter, but in the spring, after he had twice escaped their vigilance, they pushed him through a hole and drowned him beneath the ice of the subarctic.

Sergt. J. E. F. Wight, in charge of the detachment at Lake Harbor, reported that last winter, accompanied by Constable P. Dersch, he made a long patrol through a section of southern Baffin island, where white men were unknown before the great war. He learned the story from the tribe in which the tragedy occurred.

The report stated that Mako Gilak, a young man, became obsessed with the idea he was a purifier of his race. He told his relatives he had heard a voice from heaven telling him to kill all his people. He promptly proceeded to put his mission into operation.

As Mako was obviously under a spell the Eskimos did not know what to do with him. The nearest post, Lake Harbor, was 500 miles away, and they had no means of making such a long journey with a madman.

They bound him up with thongs of sealskin and kept him under guard in an igloo all winter. About March of the following year members of the tribe decided that they could not keep him any longer. They told police that the men of the tribe were all worn out by this time in maintaining a sharp vigilance lest Mako should escape and continue his crazy plan.

They summoned him before a meeting of the whole family one day and told him he had to die. They gave him his choice of the manner of death. He could be shot, stabbed or drowned—whichever he preferred.

But Mako did not wish to die, they told police. However, his end was decided upon, and a hole was made in the ice. He was pushed through this and river currents carried him to his death.

Wyoming City 100 Miles From R. R. Gets Phone

Pinedale, Wyo.—A hundred miles from a world of incomparable speed and uncertain destiny, Pinedale, alone in its nook of vastness, has refused to be longer without proper telephone facilities.

A hundred miles away steel tracks reach out to either coast. Mighty steel trains roll along the way. The whistles of locomotives announce their movement upon the plains. The sound dies away. Pinedale never hears it—a hundred miles away.

So blissfully detached this tiny incorporated town could not remain; for the residents ask, how would they know if the President died?

Connections from the old telephone line had been poor, and long distance calls were all but impossible. The telephone company recently completed a new copper circuit line. Communication with all long distance points will be immediate and clear.

In another desperate effort to link it to the world officials of Pinedale have announced the completion of a highway from Pinedale to points both north and south.

Chile Sets 5-Year Closed Season on Chinchillas

Santiago, Chile.—Hunting of chinchillas for a period of five years has been forbidden by the Chilean government in an effort to prevent complete extermination of the fur-bearing rodent.

The high price obtained for the fur during the last few years has resulted in a veritable war on the animals. The chinchilla is hunted principally by Indians living in the Andes highlands, who capture the animal with weasels.

At the same time the government forbade the killing of chinchillas, a governmental decree was issued establishing an annual bounty of $12 for every chinchilla raised domestically. Breeding farms for the animals will be established by the government to conserve and propagate the species.

Passes Up Chevrons to Return to Horses

Fort Bliss, Texas.—"Once a cavalryman, always a cavalryman," is the explanation Henry M. McCloskey gives of his desire for a transfer which meant the loss of his sergeant's rank-ing and some $60 a month.

The sergeant of the armored car brigade said he took in requesting the change of his superior officers. He had served in the horse troop for six years. A year ago, when the armored cars were brought to Fort Bliss, he was transferred to them.

"I've always had a hankering to get back to horses," McCloskey admitted. "You can't get the same satisfaction riding a bumping machine of iron and rubber."

Now he is with troop F, Eighth cavalry, buck private, and happy.

1-9-2t

NOTICE !

Circuit Court held for the County of Appomattox, at the Court House of said county on Monday, the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1929, and in the 154 th year of the Commonwealth.

On motion of Annetta B. Schaefer, who is a distributee of the estate of Julian C. Schaefer, by counsel, and it appearing to the aforesaid court, that the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank and Annetta B. Schaefer, the Executor of the said Julian C. Schaefer, deceased, have duly filed an account before C. W. Smith, the Commissioner of Accounts, of said court, showing the payment of all known debts and demands against the estate of said decedent and the transactions of said Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank and Annetta B. Schaefer as such executors, and the balance in their hands and such, and that report of said account has been duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County, Va., and that more than one year has elapsed since the qualification of said executors, it is, pursuant to Section 5439 of the Code of Virginia of 1919 as amended by the acts of the General Assembly of Virginia approved March 7, 1922, ordered that any and all creditors of said decedent do appear before the aforesaid court on the first day of the April, 1929, term, of said court and show cause, if any they can, against the payment and delivery of the estate of said decedent to the distributees and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the county of Appomattox, Va.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. SMITH, Clerk.

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The ROADSTER	$495	The CLUB SEDAN	$625
The SPORT ROADSTER	$525	The SEDAN	$675
The PHAETON	$495	The SEDAN DELIVERY	$595
The COACH	$565	The LIGHT DELIVERY Chassis	$365
The COUPE	$565	The 1½ TON Chassis	$525
The SPORT COUPE	$625	The 1½ TON Chassis With Cab	$625

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